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THE Council of the L. A. U. K. invite suggestions from members (1) whether the annual "Transactions" should be continued, (2) as to the enlargement of the "Monthly notes," and how far members will be willing to help by the contribution of papers and the library news of their own institutions and localities, (3) as to the publication of a new official journal, either quarterly or monthly, to contain reports of all meetings, and to take the place of the present annual and monthly publications.

We should be sorry to see no more of the handsomely printed volumes in which the L. A. U. K. have recorded their yearly meetings; but we should greet with pleasure the appearance of a quarterly or monthly substitute which should contain the same matter and a great deal more, and we should hope that it will be a greater favorite of Plutus than we have been. The monthly meetings will furnish it with a

good supply of material. Experience has shown that English librarians have no inconsiderable advantage over those on this side of the water in the smallness of their "tight little island" and the immensity of their metropolis. No one of our cities contains enough libraries to sustain monthly assemblies, and the distance which separates the edges of our country from the centre is practically at least half as great as that which was crossed by the 17 Americans who attended the London conference and by the enterprising Englishman who attended the Philadelphia meeting. Consequently, San Francisco and Boston do not meet at all, and Chicago and the Atlantic coast meet only once a year. The common interest is strong at these yearly meetings, but between them, if existent, is not visible and produces no audible or legible results.

MR. LITTLE, Superintendent of the Astor Library, writes to us: "Such temporary conveniences as Dr. Cogswell's supplement, Mr. Schroeder's interlineations, and Mr. Brevoort's cards, could not supply the place of an accurate printed catalogue, when the proper time came. So, eighteen months ago, the trustees authorized the preparation of a nearly uniform continuation of Dr. Cogswell's main catalogue, down to the end of 1880. The work is going on satisfactorily under the principal charge of Mr. C. A. Nelson."

Mr. C. A. Nelson was long the Boston correspondent of the *American bookseller*, and has had considerable practice in the preparation of auction catalogs, a branch of the craft in which good work is as desirable as in a library, although, of course, it must be of a different nature. The auction catalog at least has the advantage of giving its maker readiness of judgment and quickness of hand. Mr. Nelson, we know, has profited by his opportunities.

In regard to the unsatisfactory index of subjects of the Astor catalog, Dr. Cogswell said in his preface, "The limits to which the index was restricted [why?] necessarily render it meagre and forbidding compared with what it would have been, if the references had been made in full. It will, however, be found to afford important facilities to readers in consulting the books of the library, and with that special object it was compiled." The objections to that index are not because of its appearance, but because of its inconvenience, and because the facilities it affords to readers are so greatly inferior to what readers have a right to expect in any large library, and to what the public gets nowadays in nearly every library in the country, large or small. It would not have been necessary for Dr. Cogswell to have carried out his original plan, "references under their appropriate heads to the separate treatises of every miscellaneous work, of every polygraphic writer, of every scientific, historical, and literary collection, of all the Transactions of learned societies, and of the public documents and State papers, as well as to the whole volumes." Such a plan might well appear alarming in 1866; though another library carried out nearly the whole of it in the next decade. But if none of all this had been done and the references to "whole volumes" had been made so that they could be comfortably used, the index would probably have been as practically useful as if the whole plan had been carried out with such meagre references as were actually made in the index. But we are glad to understand that the mistake of great compression will not be repeated.

THE *Antiquary*, noticing volume 6 of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, after some complimentary remarks (especially on the reference lists and notices of books), regrets "the little attention that seems to be paid to old books." We should like very much to gratify the implied desire; the material is abundant, the number of persons interested is large; but our space is embarrassingly limited, and as by far the greater number of our readers belong to a class which is obliged to care more for "questions of library management" and "questions as to books for boys and girls," we must put off the antiquarian part of our work till a more prosperous season.

THE PEABODY LIBRARY.

W. M. C. having complained of this library in a letter to the *Nation* whose purport appears sufficiently from the reply, Mr. J. H. Blacklock defends it as follows:

"No one who is at all acquainted with the large number of rare and valuable books which it contains, or who knows anything at all about the constant accessions to its stores, could possibly style the Peabody Library a 'fossil institution.' The Peabody was not designed to be a circulating library, nor to furnish its readers with books which might be easily obtained at any book-store. It was the founder's intention to bring together in a convenient building those books which, either from their rarity or from their extreme cost, are quite beyond the reach of persons of moderate means. To be plain, it was meant for those who, though poor in pocket, are rich in brains—not a very numerous class in any place.

"In regard to the card catalogues, it is sufficient to say that *practical* librarians have found the system the only one of any use in a large and growing library. The 'other formalities,' consist simply in writing upon a slip of paper provided for the purpose the names of the books desired, and signing one's name to the order.

"It seems to me that the library is open quite late enough, both in summer and winter, for any mechanic or business man who has been working hard all day. It would be interesting to know how many of either class care to use a 'learned library' at any time.

"Is it not somewhat of a contradiction to speak of a situation as almost inaccessible, and in the same breath to condemn it as being too fashionable? There is an air, too, of charming innocence in the manner in which students and school-teachers are coupled with 'persons of infinite leisure.'

"Without opening up the vexed question of 'Sunday closing,' it will be sufficient to say that the Peabody Library, in not remaining open Sundays and holidays, follows a custom universal in this city."

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL LIBRARY.

From the Sunday-School Times.

SEEING the note on the distribution of Sunday-school library books in the *Times* of April 16, I thought it well to call attention to a much less expensive and what appears to be at the same time as accurate and valuable a method as that of Dr. Chamberlain. I refer to what is known as Shute's Time-saving library record, in its new and improved style. It is arranged for 500 persons and 1000 books, and costs \$1.50. There is no need of dividing the library-case into cells or apartments.

The larger figures in the perpendicular columns represent the tens and hundreds in the library numbers of the books; the other perpendicular columns represent the units. For

instance, No. 125 would be represented by 5 in small type, on the line of 120 in full-faced type.

One full column, from the calendar to the bottom of the page, is assigned to each scholar. At the top of the column, over the calendar, is the scholar's number. If desired, write the names of the scholars directly under the calendars of Sundays; each page will hold ten names, generally sufficient for a whole class. Allow a double page for larger classes. When a book is drawn out, check with a small stroke the first, second, third, fourth or fifth Sunday of the month, represented by 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, on the line of the month; and also with a similar stroke the number in smaller type representing the book drawn out. When a book is returned, draw a cross stroke over the date on which it was taken out, and also over the number of the book; then all is ready to charge again. A very little practice will show how rapidly the entries can be made. By marking the calendar in pencil, it can be used another year after erasing.

In case the librarian prefers to make the record by the scholar's number only, without writing the names under the calendars, it will be desirable to use the two pages preceding the record for a numerical list of the scholars' names. Reference can then be made at any time to this list in order to ascertain what scholar is represented by any special number.

Whenever it is necessary to ascertain who has a book that is wanted, the librarian need only run his eye along the horizontal line containing the desired number until the column is found in which the number is charged. The scholar's name or number will be found at the top.

141.

JAN.	1	X	3	4	5
FEB.	1	2	3	4	5
MAR.	1	2	3	4	5
APR.	1	2	3	4	5
MAY.	1	2	3	4	5
JUNE.	1	2	3	4	5
JULY.	1	2	3	4	5
AUG.	1	2	3	4	5
SEPT.	1	2	3	4	5
OCT.	1	2	3	4	5
NOV.	1	2	3	4	5
DEC.	1	2	3	4	5

Lucy J. Hawkins.

00	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
40	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
50	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
60	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
70	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
80	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
90	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
100	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
110	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
120	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

142.

JAN.	1	2	3	X	5
FEB.	1	2	3	4	5
MAR.	1	2	3	4	5
APR.	1	2	3	4	5
MAY.	1	2	3	4	5
JUNE.	1	2	3	4	5
JULY.	1	2	3	4	5
AUG.	1	2	3	4	5
SEPT.	1	2	3	4	5
OCT.	1	2	3	4	5
NOV.	1	2	3	4	5
DEC.	1	2	3	4	5

Mary Roberts.

00	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
40	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
50	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
60	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
70	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
80	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
90	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
100	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
110	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
120	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

In the specimen here given, Lucy J. Hawkins (No. 141), on the second Sunday in February took book 60, and returned it. The third Sunday book 44 was taken, and subsequently returned. She did not take another book until the second Sunday in January, when 119 was given her, and still stands charged.

Library Economy and History.

A. Bibliography.

[CUTTER, C. A. Note on the London conference.] (In *Evening Post*, N. Y., Oct. 15.)

"There is a difference between the English and American library conferences. The English are decidedly antiquarian in tone, the American exclusively practical. The English delight in papers that relate the history of some library, enumerate the great men who have been connected with it, and describe its manuscript treasures and its incunabula. We do not recollect a single paper of this sort in the five meetings which the librarians have held in this country, one reason probably being that so few of our libraries have any history, any manuscripts, or any incunabula.

"Sunday opening has never been discussed in the meetings of the American Library Association; individual libraries have settled the question for themselves. One has had its reading-room open for more than seventy-five years. In the same city the public library has been open for several years. The practice is very slowly extending through the country, with no remarkable results one way or the other. Perhaps the most useful end accomplished by opening on Sunday is to serve as a safety-valve. Not many persons wish to visit libraries on Sunday; but those who do are discontented if they cannot, and a certain number of people of the progressive class are very much discontented for them. Open the libraries, and this irritation is appeased at once, and nobody is injured. The town or city where the change is made is as quiet as before on the holy day; there is a little less lounging in the streets, and the churches are as full, or as empty, as before. It is merely a question of expense, and, so far as we have observed, the use made of libraries on the Sunday is sufficient to justify the extra expense. When our English cousins learn to look at the matter in this light—which they will do after a time, when a few more libraries have tried the experiment—they will not have their conference annually agitated by persistent efforts to secure the approval of the Association for this desecration (we use the word simply in its etymological sense, not meaning any reproach). The policy of making the innovation wherever public opinion will allow it (as has been done at Manchester, with entire success), and not attempting to force reluctant and timid brethren into it, will be found the most effectual and the quickest. The next generation, or the next but one, will wonder that such a move should ever have provoked opposition.

"The other matter tabled was a greater loss. The Committee on the Examination of Library Assistants had proposed a very sensible plan for examining candidates in certain subjects the knowledge of which is indisputably necessary to librarians. Two sets of subjects

were proposed, and certificates of two corresponding grades to be granted. That this should not be done is very greatly to be regretted. Even if the thing proved a failure, it would have been worth the trouble it would cost to demonstrate that it was impracticable. But it would not have failed. There are strong and not wholly unjust prejudices in England against competitive examinations. Everything human is imperfect, and some examiners have asked very absurd questions, and the general outcome of the system has been an alarming increase of cramming and cram literature. But we may remark, in parentheses, that the opponents of the present movement have never proved that the competitors, if they had not been crammed, would have acquired any well-digested knowledge. If we may believe the accounts of the ante-examination period, the present method, unsatisfactory as it is in some respects, is an improvement, even in respect to learning, and leaving entirely out of view the abolition of patronage. The opponents of examinations urge that they cannot inquire into the most important qualifications. For certain situations a head librarian would rather have a man who can see a thing at a glance, can take an idea from a half hint, can put two and two together, and understand how circumstances alter cases, who has common-sense and 'gumption,' than one who has passed successfully all the examinations that the Chinese and the British empires combined could devise. In other situations the main qualification is a capacity for passive obedience and a Chinese literalness in following commands. Examinations, we are told, do not reveal those things; but this objection misses the point. There is a decided difference between a competitive examination for a given place, in which the one who gets the most marks may be by no means the one best able to perform the duties, and an examination such as the Council proposed for a certificate of competency, which simply excludes unfit candidates, but leaves the choice for any particular post to be determined among the qualified by other considerations. Their plan, we take it, was strictly analogous to the physical examination of a recruit before he is received into the army, or of a fireman in some of our cities. There is certain elementary knowledge without which the most capable man in the world is not fit to do library work; and if a man lacks that, he should be made to go and get it before he can have any chance of appointment anywhere. When the assistants are appointed by the librarian, it will give him a better body to choose from; when they are appointed by another person or body it will diminish the evils of patronage. The examination proposed corresponds to that which precedes the degree of B.A., or M.D., or LL.B. It is a safeguard which the learned professions have found it absolutely necessary to require. The Council, no doubt, desire to make librarianship a learned profession. Their plan, if adopted, would have had an excellent effect. It would have raised the

tone of the craft; it would have put a bar in the way of favoritism; it would have contributed to spread the idea among library committees that the work does need some special training, and to remove the prevalent impression that any broken-down minister, or pupilless teacher, or low-salaried clerk is capable of taking charge of a library."

EUROTAS, *fr.* [C. CLAUDIN?] *Les maniaques.* (Repr. from the *Constitutionnel* in the *Bibliog. de la France*, chron., 1881, p. 28.) 34 cm.

On the oddities who frequent the Bibliothèque Nationale. One read for four hours every day the life of Apollonius of Tyana, by Longueil; another read with equal ardor and persistence the Art of war by Vegetius. A third spent twenty years at the Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal in making notes of every book in which the name of Cæsar was mentioned, giving page and line. A fourth at the same library for ten years read nothing but Paul and Virginia. When Massé's opera of that name was performed at the Galté he went to see it, but soon left in disgust, exclaiming, "Your music spoils all."

GREEN, S: S. Library aids. Wash., 1881. 10 p. O.

Reprinted by the Bureau of Education, from the *Library journal*, 6: 104-111.

HALLETT, C. M. Parish lending libraries; how to manage and keep them up. (Walter Smith.)

"A fairly sensible little book, but the list of suitable books given is by no means good. Why give Dickens' novels and exclude Scott's? and why exclude such sterling books, too, as 'Sandford and Merton' for the goody rubbish that predominates in this list?"

HUBBARD, James M. The public library and the school children; an appeal. Boston, A. Williams & Co., 1881. 23 p. O.

RAND, Rev. E: A. What he did and how he did it. (In *Sunday-school times*, Oct. 15.) 1¼ col.

"He" (librarian of the Assembly's Presbyterian Church at Washington) built up his library from 350 to 1500 unusually well-selected volumes by taking round his "pitcher" to the congregation, who gave various sums by the week or month or quarter or year, making in all nearly \$150 a year.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING. (In *Boston herald*, Oct. 23.) 36 cm.

"We publish in another column a letter protesting against the appropriation by the city council of [\$150,000] the money needed to complete the acquisition of land on the Back Bay which is to be used for the proposed new Pub-

lic Library building. The objection raised by our correspondent is that the money of the city should not be employed in building and sustaining an institution whose chief function would be to provide students, authors, and writers with the data and accommodation they need to carry on their work. That is to say, if the city provides for the people a circulating library, it exhausts its duties in this respect.

"What, then, is the function of the library which, in our correspondent's eyes, the city is justified in spending the money of its taxpayers to maintain? Every one knows that the great present use of the library, numerically considered, is to provide the people with light literature. The Boylston Street establishment and its various branches have driven into bankruptcy most of the corner circulating libraries which were once so plentiful. What call was there for the city to enter this field? Why should the public money be used in providing novels and story-books for the entertainment of the people? It might, with equal justice, be spent for the free distribution of ice-cream, or for free theatrical performances.

"It may, of course, be urged that, from reading a novel, the patron of the library will be led to more exalted literary tasks, and such gradual transfers, though exceedingly rare, happen often enough to give color to the statement that, in the library, novels are a necessary bait to the hook of knowledge. But if the amusement feature was eliminated from the institution, the annual expense could certainly be reduced one half, and it might even be possible, with the present space, to provide the accommodation needed for scholars and workers. Now, when the real benefit of the city is taken into account, which class should suffer? Is it not vastly more for the interest of the community that a man like Freeman, Motley, or Parkman should be provided with the data which he needs to instruct the world than that 1,000,000 novel-readers should have their idle cravings gratified? But to come down to a lower plane; there are the daily instructors of the people, the hundreds of teachers and the scores of journalists and writers. In order that the work they do may elevate and inform, they must have the facilities to make careful and exhaustive study. Some trouble may arise between our own country and a foreign nation, and, if the mind of the people is not to be over-ridden by a sudden passion, and the nation possibly hurried thereby into an unjust war, the maker of public opinion—the journalist—must be in a position to acquire all the precedents bearing on the question, and form a cool, logical opinion for the benefit of the people. Is not the function of instructing the teachers a higher one than providing novels, and can it be said that this species of enlightenment, which is to directly benefit and improve the people, is 'advanced education' of a kind which is not a legitimate cause for taxation?"

[One sentence in the letter should be quoted in connection with this reply: "Boston there-

by commits itself to the building and support of a magnificent reference or consulting library, supplementary to our existing Public Library system, all of which is to be retained as it now exists."]

ROUYEYRE, E. *Connaissances nécessaires à un bibliophile*. 3e éd. augm. 1e partie. Paris, Rouveyre, 1881. 14+200 p.+7 plates and 5 specimens of paper. 5 fr. Also an éd. de luxe of 50 copies.

SAN FRANCISCO FREE P. L. *Information and rules for the guidance of borrowers*. San Francisco, 1881. 15 p. T.

Clear sensible directions, as was to be expected from their author. They end with some remarks which might profitably be recommended to the consideration of the users of every library.

"The precautions of the Library in issuing books are sometimes thought excessive and oppressive. Even ladies and gentlemen of intelligence, culture, and position, instead of acquiescing in such regulations, sometimes resist them with more energy than intelligence.

"In order to understand these precautions, the following points should be remembered:

"*First*.—The more the Library is used, the more credit will its managers have. Thus they will naturally desire, and they do in fact desire, to make as little trouble as possible for readers.

"*Second*.—The Trustees are responsible to the citizens of San Francisco for the protection of the books in the Library from any loss and damage that can be avoided.

"*Third*.—In proportion as the circulation is larger, more care has to be taken in keeping track of each single book.

"*Fourth*.—This Library is open very freely and liberally to persons of all conditions in life—young and old, good and bad, learned and ignorant. Thus its books are particularly exposed to carelessness, abuse, and theft.

"In arranging the mode of delivering and returning books, these considerations have been taken into account, and as few formalities have been required as the safety of the property of the city permits; and the object in view has been to preserve the books from spoliation, theft, destruction, and injury by the careless and vicious, for the greatest possible benefit of the greatest possible number of well-disposed readers and students."

B. *Abstracts of and extracts from reports.*

Cincinnati P. L. "A very large number of our books are returned with leaves and plates missing, and defaced by the written comments of readers, and in some cases by indecent inscriptions.

"Possibly, a rule making the failure of a borrower to notify the attendants of the library of the mutilation or defacement of a book a presumptive evidence of guilt, to be followed by a

loss of the privileges of the Library, might prove effective."

Harv. Univ. "Library accessions are now classed under separate heads, for greater convenience to those following special studies. As the headings are brief, some of the subjects which fall under each (other than those which are perfectly apparent) are here indicated.

"Works of a (1) *General* and miscellaneous nature come first, including general bibliography. This heading is followed by (2) *Theology and philosophy*, under which are placed both general and physiological psychology, logic, ecclesiastical and biblical subjects, ethics and ethnic religions. (3) *Science* embraces medicine, veterinary science, pseudo-science, and magic. (4) *Useful arts* includes all forms of industrial science, manufactures and handicrafts, the combative arts, agriculture, landscape-gardening, building (but not architecture), navigation, and aeronautics. (5) *Fine Arts* embraces music and the archaeology of art. (6) *Antiquities (including folk-lore)* takes other departments of archaeology; popular ballads and tales as well as most mediæval romances find their place here, while ballads not of popular origin appear under the final head; here too are placed anthropology and ethnology. The scope of (7) *History and geography (including politics and general biography)* is sufficiently indicated by its title, but it should be explained that biographies of artists should be looked for under Fine arts, of astronomers under Science, etc.; genealogies and heraldry fall here, as well as legislation and constitutional and international law. Under (8) *Law and sociology* appear statistics, commerce, finance, political economy, jurisprudence, reforms, charities, education, public morality and hygiene, and public works, together with manners and customs, sports and games. (9) *Philology* embraces all departments, not only of language, but also of classical and oriental studies, excepting such as more properly fall under the second and sixth heads. Finally, (10) *Literature* includes elocution, rhetoric, and mediæval romances of a literary character."

Mercantile L. A. of New York. "We, in common with all libraries throughout the country dependent upon subscriptions for means of support, have suffered from the publication of popular literature in the form known as 'Libraries.' This cheap form of publishing books, which heretofore has been almost exclusively confined to works of fiction, is now extended to the better or standard class of literature. The following will show the great change which has occurred: when 'Lothair,' by Disraeli, afterward Lord Beaconsfield, was published, the lowest price at which it could be obtained was one dollar per volume, and in order to meet the demand for it at that time, the library purchased 700 copies. During the past year, the same author, who since the publication of the above named work had become more famous, and therefore more widely known, issued 'Endymion,' the price for which, in the cheap form of publication, was twenty cents, and for

the better edition, fifty cents. 125 copies were found to be quite sufficient to supply the demand, which was of very short duration.

"After a trial of two years, we have been compelled to abandon the use of the telephone connecting the two branch offices with the library—the telephone company being unable to furnish a private line which would work satisfactorily and be of any service."

San Francisco P. L. "To circulate over a third of a million books annually from a shelved total of not more than 25,000, is a vigor and activity which it is believed cannot be excelled, if it is equalled by any other library. The proportion of fiction read has never been above 64.

"The chief characteristics of this library are as follows: *Character*—Free public library. *Support*—Annual tax upon the city of San Francisco (about one tenth of a mill on the dollar). *Government*—By a Board of Trustees, who appoint, control, and supervise the librarian and staff. *Quarters*.—Temporary, in hired premises. One hall, with alcoves for books, and reading-room railed off. *Shelf-Arrangement*—On the "Dewey system," i.e., by an arbitrary decimal classification of subjects, and by a movable location. *Book Delivery*—By the slip system, with indicators to show presence or absence of books of fiction and of juveniles. *Time when open*—Every day in the year except legal holidays, or extraordinary occasions: daily for twelve hours (from 9 to 9) and newspaper gallery thirteen hours (from 8 to 9); on Sundays open eight hours (from 1 to 9 P.M.) *Admission to use*—For reading in the building, unconditional; for taking books home, confined to residents of San Francisco twelve years old or over, with guarantor. *Admission to room*—By door-check, which is surrendered to obtain a book for reading-room use, recovered on return of book, and delivered at door before leaving. *Present activity*—Volumes 30,000; card-holders, 10,500; annual circulation about 400,000; books out on any given day, about 4500."

Bibliography.

A. Catalogs and cataloging.

BOSTON P. L. Bulletin showing titles of books added, with bibliographical notes, etc. Vol. 4, Nos. 48-59, Oct. 1878-Oct. 1881. Boston, 1881. 407 p. 1. O.

On the back of the title page is given a list of the notes, 73 in number, nearly every one on important subjects, and every one, so far as we recollect, excellently done. It is a list of which the library may well be proud, especially as only three other libraries in the country do anything of the sort. Nor are others likely to undertake this work as long as Boston does it so well for them.

HARV. UNIV. L. Bibliog. contributions, no. 14: Notes on the historical hydrography of the

handkerchief shoal in the Bahamas; by W. H. Tillinghast. Camb., 1881, [8] p. 1. O. Taken mainly from maps in the Harv. Coll. Library.

LIVERPOOL FREE P. L. Catalogue, reference dept. Part 2: books received Jan. 1871-Dec. 1880. Liv., 1881 [6] + 703 p. + 1 view. Q.

Dictionary; gives dates and size if 4° or f°, place of publication if not London, and number of pages, plates, maps, etc.; cross-references; analysis of "Works," "Essays," etc., under subjects. A careful catalogue.

PERKINS, F. B. A rational classification of literature for shelving and cataloguing books in a library, with an alphabetical index. San Francisco, 1881. 48 p. O.

We shall notice this hereafter. In the meantime we advise all who are interested in classification to get and study it.

PUTTICK AND SIMPSON. Bibliotheca Sunderlandiana. 1st portion. London, 1881. 8 + 213 p. O.

"In appearance, it may not look so handsome as a French sale catalogue; but to the genuine bibliophile, and to the larger class of librarians, its painstaking thoroughness leaves nothing to be desired. All the more important books in the library have been specially collated for the purpose; that is to say, not only is their full title-page entered, with remarks upon their condition and binding, but their number of leaves or pages, the numbering of those leaves (if exceptional), their signatures and catch-words, their woodcuts, etc., have all been carefully examined, and compared with other known copies."—*Acad.*, Sept. 17, 1881.

U. S. SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE. Index-catalogue of the library. Authors and subjects. Vol. 1, 2. A-Cholas. Washington, 1880-81. 1. O.

After a delay of only a year the second volume of the "Index-catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office" has appeared. It goes only as far as Cholas. At this rate the alphabet will fill a baker's dozen of volumes, or over eleven thousand pages. All other catalogues pale before it. The Advocates' Library has one of the best of mere author catalogues, but it is content with six volumes, printed in a type much larger than is ever used for the purpose in this country. The Boston Athenæum promised for a time to have the largest "dictionary" catalogue, but its 3500 pages shrink into insignificance before this monster. Only a Government could print it. Our national passion for magnificence ought for once to be satisfied. Nor is the size attained by the use of large type and open spacing: Dr. Billings has crowded an immense deal into his pages by skilful typographical arrangements. To use small type for notes and the lists of contents of

works, and even for what are called analytical references (that is, references to the articles in magazines and collections), is nothing new; but Dr. Billings has gone further than usual in economy of space by running these latter all together into long paragraphs, instead of beginning a new paragraph with every item and so furnishing the printer with much "fat"—that is, blank space. Owing to this economy the two volumes of only 1878 large octavo pages contain, besides 21,549 author-titles (representing 12,965 volumes and 16,208 pamphlets), and 20,550 subject-titles of separate books and pamphlets, the enormous number of 71,914 titles of articles in periodicals.

One naturally turns to the subject Bibliography to see what predecessors Dr. Billings has had. There is nothing equalling him in bulk; so far as we know, there is nothing equalling him in excellence. Yet his list is a long one—12 pages; and this leads us to make a slight complaint of his method. He divides these 12 pages into 8 parts—General Works; Catalogues of Public Libraries, of Private Libraries, of Booksellers; Literature of Countries and Localities; Dissertations and Theses; Indexes; Manuscripts. Making the divisions is a good plan; Dr. Billings might even have added to them Special Subjects and Periodicals. But in order to find out what the divisions are, one has to turn through the whole twelve pages. A few lines prefixed to the article, stating the arrangement, would have saved the consulter considerable time. The same criticism is to be made of the article Boston, which is a little longer, and is even more in need of an explanation because the titles placed under "Boston," simply, are indistinguishable in subject from those put under "Boston (municipal ordinances and reports of)." But these are trifles. It could not have been an easy task to determine the rules that should be followed in such a catalogue. The course adopted is in general judicious. One practice, however, seems to us of doubtful wisdom. It is this: "In indexing journals and transactions, the general rule has been that only original articles should be taken, but occasionally important papers are indexed in several periodicals, and sometimes a reprint is indexed when the original is not in the library." If an article is worth referring to at all, it is worth while to refer to it wherever it occurs. It takes little more space to add a second reference, and may lead to the satisfaction of an inquirer when the original article is out of the library; for the books under Dr. Billings's care are circulated, with a wise liberality, throughout the Union. As it is now, the unindexed reprints might as well not be in the library at all, since no one knows where to find them. That part of the typography which depends upon the printer is not of equal excellence. For some reason the Government Printing Office has always used poor type—poor, that is, in form, cut according to the taste of the last generation. Till lately, too, United States publications have appeared on wretched paper;

but the paper of this catalogue is excellent, and the heavy-faced type, if not handsome, is at least distinct.

The work which Dr. Billings is doing is of almost as much importance to other libraries as to his own. Just so far as their books and periodicals coincide with his, is his index-catalogue their index-catalogue; and his collection is so large, especially in periodicals, that every medical library must coincide with his to a great extent. His work may also be very useful to public librarians in another way. Since medical literature is estimated at one thirtieth of that of the world, public libraries, which generally offer themselves as catch-alls to those who are clearing out closets, attics, and lumber-rooms, are likely, even if they do not buy much in that line, to have a very considerable number of such books to deal with. Now, as the diversity of medical nomenclature is remarkably great, there having been three entire revolutions within a century, cataloguers have been often puzzled to know under what headings to enter a large portion of the literature. Hitherto there has been no authority to which all could refer, but we fancy that Dr. Billings's catalogue will be at once accepted by every one as relieving them entirely of the necessity of independent thought.

A French scholar travelling in this country remarked lately that what surprised him most was the great interest Americans showed in bibliography. He was told that it was because Americans of the Brahmin or reading caste enjoy literature so much that they take pleasure in all that is connected with books, like to read about them as well as to read the volumes themselves, and taste the pleasures of a collector at an expense of time alone. This explanation was all very well, and no doubt true of the books which *are* books, and their lovers, but would hardly apply to Charles Lamb's *βιβλία ἀβιβλία*, the mere tools of a trade or a profession. They certainly cannot be supposed to excite such enthusiasm in any one's breast that association should give charm to a bare list of their names. What could induce any man to spend years of labor in getting together and printing tens of thousands of titles and pamphlets and magazine articles treating of fevers, and consumptions, and wounds, and abscesses? Here other motives must be supposed, and among the chief, no doubt, is the desire to be of public service—a feeling very strong in all Americans, except perhaps politicians. Americans, too, have a national appreciation of labor-saving machines, and every scholar who has spent hours in searching for some communication in an old file of magazines, or, rather than waste his time thus, has left his own work incomplete, will appreciate the potential saving offered him by Dr. Billings. It always remains a question in regard to such mammoth indexes, whether the number of times they are used multiplied by the average saving equals the cost of their preparation. Probably not; but the deficit is made up by

the various investigations which they render possible, and the scientific accuracy which without them would have been utterly unattainable.—*C. A. Cutter in the Nation.*

WIGAN P. L. Index-catalogue of books and papers relating to mining, metallurgy and manufactures; by H. T. Folkard.

"Mr. Folkard has analyzed a long series of *Transactions* and periodicals, and given references to the authors and subjects of the articles they contain, which are in any degree connected with mining or metallurgy. In this category, the compiler has included not only those dealing with the practical part, but monographs on the folk-lore and social condition of miners."—*Acad.*, Oct. 9, 1880.

n. Bibliography.

CLARK, Latimer, M.I.C.E. List of works relating to electricity and magnetism exhibited by C. at Paris, 1881. *n.p.*, *n.d.* 10 p. O. 70 titles arranged in two chronological series (1473–1863). The 2d series is "on the sympathetic telegraph."

FERRAZZI, G. J. Bibliografia ariostesca. Bas-sano, Pozzato, 1881.

The previous bibliographies of Ariosto were Guidi's *Annali delle edizioni e versioni dell' Orlando* and Bolza's *Manuale ariostesco*. This gives a list of editions and translations and notices of the author and his works.—*Rassegna settimanale*.

HARVARD UNIV. LIB. Bibliog. contrib.; ed. by J. Winsor. No. 12. List of publications of Harvard University, and its officers, 1870–80. Cambridge, Mass., 1881. 51 p. O.

JACKSON, James. Liste provisoire de bibliographies géographiques spéciales. Paris, Soc. de Géog., 1881. 6 + [2] + 340 p. O. 10 fr. (with 20 % reduction to members of geographical societies).

Contains "1557 articles; the titles being given with absolute fulness, including even the number of pages, and the author indicates whether he has himself seen the books. (This has been the case with five sixths of them.) The titles are arranged geographically, and provided with an index of authors in which great pains have evidently been taken to obtain full Christian names; a list of periodicals; and a list of those works which another person might have classified differently from Mr. Jackson. And all these 340 pages are filled not with a list of geographical works, but with a list of lists of geographical works! What is the (literary) world coming to? The multiplication of books, which such facts as these indicate, would not be of so much importance if we had as much storage-room as our fathers. But the Great American Desert is filling up, and Africa, which used to

have inexhaustible empty space, is now found not to be hollow. The Arctic and Antarctic regions will soon be the only places left capable of relieving the overflowing book-shelves of the twentieth century, if literature widens and the world narrows in their present increasing ratio."—*C. A. C. in the Nation*.

PETROVITCH, Georges T. Scanderbeg; essai de bibliog. raisonnée, ouvrages sur Scanderbeg. Paris, E. Leroux, 1881. 29×188 p. 8°. (Petite coll. bibliographique.)

TRÜBNER & Co. Catalogue of leading books on Pali, Prakrit, and Buddhist literature; added books on Ceylon. London, 1881. 28 p. O.

Sig Beltramini de CASATI, who has spent more than ten years on a Bibliografia apistica universale, and has collected over 10,000 titles, proposes to publish it as a model bibliography, noting the errors of method into which the most celebrated bibliographers have fallen and showing how to avoid them.

Indexes.

ANNALES archéologiques, par Didron. Tome 28: Table analytique et méthodique par X. Barbier de Montault. Paris, 1881. 549 p. 4°. 30 fr.

"Cinq tables distinctes: les collaborateurs et leurs articles ou dessins, les noms propres de personnes, les auteurs des œuvres qui ont été signalées dans les Annales, noms de lieux, une table générale des matières."—*Ern. B. in Polybiblion*, Sept., 1881.

GUÉRIN, Paul. Mémoires du duc de Saint-Simon, pub. par MM. Chéruel et Ad. Regnier fils: table analytique. Paris, Hachette, 1881. 396 p. 12°. 3.50 fr.

PIERROT, C. Causeries du lundi par Sainte-Beuve: table générale et analytique. Paris, Garnier, 1881. 148 p. 12°. 3.50 fr.

REVUE britannique. Table générale des travaux de la Revue, depuis sa fondation en 1825, jusqu'en 1880; par J. Drapier, pub. sous la direction de P. Pichot. Paris, *Rev. brit.*, 1881. 14 + 643 p. 8°.

W. W. HUNTER's Imperial gazetteer of India (London, 1881, 9 v., O.), altho alphabetically arranged, has an index of 182 pages; JOWETT's new translation of Thucydides (Oxford, 1881, 2 v., O.) has in v. 2 an index of 82 pages; LENORMANT's La Grande Grèce (Paris, 1881) has excellent index; but the index of J. C. Hurd's Theory of our national existence (Boston, Little, Brown & Co., 550 p., O.) is said to be "miserably meagre and imperfect," and there is no table of contents!

Anonymous and Pseudonyms.

Handbook of Switzerland, London, Murray, 1838, and often since, was written by W. Brockedon.—*C. R. Markham in Jnl. of Roy. Geog. Soc.*, 50: 93 n.

Hector, by Miss Shaw, author of "Castle Blair."

Mabel's stepmother, N. Y., Carter, 1882 [1881], is by Mrs. S. S. Robbins.

Manuela Parédes.—Miss Kate Sanborn, Professor of Literature in Smith College, is authority for the statement that the author of this "No Name" novel is a Mr. Chamberlain, of New York.—*Chic. Tribune*, Sept. 10.

[We understand that Dr. Wm. Chamberlain is meant.]

Wit and wisdom of Benjamin Disraeli, The compiler of the, is H. G. Calcraft.

George Eliot, her life and writings, in the last number of the *Westminster review*, was written by Mr. W. M. W. Call, one of her earliest as well as latest friends; his wife was the lady who began the work of translating "Strauss' Leben Jesu," a task which was afterward finished by her friend, Miss Marian Evans.

Ernest Wilding.—J. Fitzgerald Molloy.

M. Audé.—"Dissertation sur les idées morales des Grecs;" [par Octave Delepierre].

Audé is the syllabication of the author's initials, O. D.—*Intermédiaire*.

P. C. Cents, barrister, ps. used by Bernard J. Sage, in "Davis and Lee" (London, 1865, 60 p., O.) and in "The republic of republics" (1881). These books are not by Judah P. Benjamin (*Lib. journ.*, 6: 270).

M. Matthey.—"Zoé Chien-Chien;" par M. Matthey [Arthur Arnould]. Paris, Charpentier, 1881. 532 p. 18°. A novel of the realistic school; there are 5 or 6 editions. Arnould is author of "La pendu de la Baumette," "La Brésilienne," etc.

Pierre Loti, ps. used by Julien Viaud in "Azyadé," "Le Mariage de Loti," and "Le Roman du Spahi."

Serafi Pitarra, ps. of Frederich Soler, a Catalan author, whose comedy, "Lo dir de la gent," raised considerable excitement last winter.—*Polybiblion*.

In RENAN's "L'eau de jouvence," Servacio is Paul de Cassagnac; Siffroi, Bismarck; Léolin, Renan himself; Léolin's sister and children, his own sister and children.—*Biblioth. univ.*, Jan.

In Jules VALLÈS's "Le bachelier," Matous-saint is L. Chassaint; Rock is Arthur Ranc; Renould is Arthur Arnould; Legrand is Poupart Davyl.—*G. S. in Publishers' weekly*, June 11.

Library Purchase-List.

A SELECTION OF NEW BOOKS, WITH NOTES OF
COMMENDATION OR CAUTION.

Books mentioned without notes can, as a rule, be safely purchased for the general reader.

ABBOTT, C. C. Primitive industry; or, Illustrations of the handiwork in stone, bone, and clay, of the native races of the northern Atlantic seaboard of America. Salem, Mass., G. A. Bates. il. O. \$3.

"Mr. Abbott has taken infinite pains in the study and description of innumerable typical specimens of aboriginal or Indian work. We can have no hesitation in placing 'Primitive industry' with Col. Jones's work on a similar subject as leading American authorities on this most interesting topic."—*N. Y. Times*.

BARRETT, Lawrence. Edwin Forrest. Bost., Osgood. D. (American actor ser.) \$1.25.
"The work of a clear-sighted friend, who saw both the lights and the shadows in Forrest's character."—*Boston Advertiser*.

BOYSEN, Hjalmar H. Queen Titania. N. Y., Scribner's Sons. S. \$1.
"Three stories, all about Norsemen, but having nothing else in common. Mr. Boyesen is a good story-teller, and succeeds better in short stories than in long ones."—*Boston Advertiser*.

BRYAN, Mary E. Wild work: the story of the Red River tragedy. N. Y., Appleton. S. \$1.50.

"As a picture, from the southern point of view, of the crimes perpetrated in Louisiana in 1873-4, it has a certain interest, and confirms some of the worst features of the situation at that time—now happily changed for the better. It is written with force, at times rather overstrained, but is still worth reading."—*Springfield Republican*.

BUXTON, B. H. Sceptre and ring: a novel. N. Y., Harper. Q. (Franklin.) pap., 20 c.

CANTACUZÈNE-ALTIERI, Princess O. Sabine's falsehood; tr. by Mary Neal Sherwood. Phil., Peterson. sq. S. pap., 75 c.

"In sentiment and plan it is one of the Frenchiest of French romances; but its moral tone is unexceptionable; the only fault we have to find with it is on the score of its unnaturalness and sadness."—*Literary World*.

CASSELL's book of sports and pastimes. N. Y., Cassell. il. O. \$3.

"A book for boys; a plain, accurate and practical guide to all kinds of sports and pastime; written up to date, and embracing all kinds of manly games and exercises. A department of recreative science gives information for making the phonograph and microphone, the microscope, kaleidoscope, telescope, magic lantern, thermometers, etc. The 'work-shop' gives directions for carpentering and joinery, wood-carving, ship-building, working in metals, etc. Under 'Home pets,' boys will find out all about keeping poultry, pigeons, dogs, squirrels, rabbits, silkworms, etc. Fully il. all through text. Index."—*Publishers' Weekly*.

CHADWICK, J. White. The man Jesus: a course of lectures. Bost., Roberts. S. \$1.25.

"He rejects the supernatural view of the Saviour alike in his origin, his ministry, and his resurrection. But he has made a picture of the era into which Jesus came and the manner in which he moved in it which it would not be easy to overpraise for its simplicity and beauty."—*Boston Sat. Eve. Gazette*.

CHAMPLIN, J. D., jr. Young folks' history of the war for the Union. N. Y., Holt. il. O. \$2.75.

"Mr. Champlin, editor of the Young folks' cyclopedias, has briefly and calmly stated the causes which led to the war, directly or indirectly, and traced the shifting for-

tunes of the North and South, narrating impartially, or trying to do so, at any rate."—*N. Y. Eve. Mail*.

CHESNEY, G. The private secretary: a novel. [Anon.] N. Y., Harper. Q. (Franklin sq. lib.) pap., 20 c.

See note, inadvertently placed under "Randolph, Mrs. Reseda" (in last issue, p. 273).

CONWAY, Moncure Daniel. The wandering Jew. N. Y., Holt. D. \$1.50.

"A graphic and exhaustive account of this ancient and most curious myth."—*Saturday Review*.

COOKE, G. Willis. Life, writings and philosophy of Ralph Waldo Emerson. Boston, Osgood. D. \$2.50.

"He has neither attempted to criticize nor defend; he has simply tried to interpret Mr. Emerson's utterances from his own individual point of view. . . . He has given us also an interesting biography of Mr. Emerson, touched upon his personal traits and peculiarities, told us incidents connected with the writing of some of his more famous essays and poems, and has brought together a large amount of matter written by Mr. Emerson, which has never found place in his published works."—*Boston Transcript*.

COX, Rev. Sir G. W. Introduction to the science of comparative mythology and folklore. N. Y., Holt. D. \$1.75.

"A perfect treasury of popular traditions originating with the Aryan nations of Europe and the East. Nothing more exhaustive and more attractive has as yet appeared on this important theme than Dr. Cox's book, which cannot fail to become the standard authority for consultation with both students and readers."—*Boston Advertiser*.

DROZ, Gustave. Bertha's baby. Phil., Peterson. S. \$1; pap., 50 c.

"The book is advertised by its publishers as one of those exquisite masterpieces of literature which appear but at very rare intervals, but as only a month ago we made the acquaintance of the very same child in the household of 'Monsieur, Madame, and the Baby,' we contemplate with dread the possibility that at 'rare intervals' of a month during the coming winter the 'Baby' may continue to reappear at our thresholds, demanding each time fifty cents for the privilege of being admitted. We can only warn the public that 'Bertha's Baby' is a reprint of a part of 'Monsieur, Madame, and the Baby.'"—*Critic*.

DULLES, Rev. J. W. The ride through Palestine. Phil., Presb. Bd. of Pub. il. D. \$2.

"We know of no volume which more simply and faithfully represents the route, the style of travel, and the experiences of the ordinary tourist in Palestine at the present day, than this admirable itinerary."—*Literary World*.

EVANS, J. The ancient bronze implements, weapons, and ornaments of Great Britain and Ireland. N. Y., Appleton. 540 il. O. \$5.

"Treats especially of the bronze antiquities of the British, but gives a great deal of information relative to the bronze implements of France, Germany, and Scandinavia, and the history of bronze."—*N. Y. Times*.

FARRAR, C. S. History of sculpture, painting, and architecture: topical lessons with specific references to valuable books. [2d ed.] Chic., Townsend MacCoun. O. \$1.

"This ed. has been enlarged by the addition of a third part devoted to architecture, and the whole carefully revised; the work is chiefly bibliographical, referring under all branches of the three subjects, to valuable books on that specific subject for the student of art to read or study; brief lessons precede all the numerous subdivisions of the books, which include short biographies and facts concerning ancient or modern examples worth studying in the way of pictures, statues or buildings. App. cont. a list of all the works referred to in one alphabet."—*Publishers' Weekly*.

FOWLER, T. [Francis] Bacon. N. Y., Putnam's Sons. D. (Eng. philos.) \$1.25.

"The defect of the book is that it is not attractively enough written to interest those who have not already learned, in some other way, to admire Bacon. Although the third

chapter, that on Bacon's survey of the sciences, is clear, and the fourth, on his reform of scientific method, is a masterly presentation of a difficult subject, Mr. Fowler fails to make them easily readable."—*N. Y. Tribune*.

GARFIELD, Ja. Abram. Garfield's words: suggestive passages from [his] public and private writings; comp. by W. Ralston Balch. Bost., Houghton, Mifflin & Co. T. \$1.

"We have been amazed at the evidences given in these pages of the art of putting things, of profound political and philosophical insight, of lofty moral tone, of exquisite literary taste."—*Examiner and Chronicle*.

GEDDIE, J.: The lake regions of Central Africa: a record of modern discovery. N. Y., Nelson & Sons. il. D. \$1.50.

"Brief account of recent African explorations in the region of the great equatorial lakes, based upon the works of Livingston, Speke and Grant, Burton, Baker, Schweinfurth, Gordon, etc."—*Publishers' Weekly*.

GIBBON, C.: The braes of Yarrow: a romance. N. Y., Harper. Q. (Franklin sq. lib.) pap., 20 c.

GRANT, Ja. The Cameronians: a novel. N. Y., Harper. Q. (Franklin sq. lib.) pap., 20 c.

HALE, E. E. Stories of adventure, told by adventurers. Bost., Roberts, 1881. S. \$1.

"This volume is the third in a series suggested at the Librarians' Congress in Boston in the summer of 1879, which have been prepared in the wish to teach boys and girls how to use themselves the treasures now at their hands in public libraries."

HALL, W.: A biography of David Cox; with remarks on his works and genius; ed., with additions, by J. T. Bunce. N. Y., Cassell. 16+268 p. por. O. cl., \$2.

"More entertaining than one would expect a memorial of an uneventful life to be."—*N. Y. Tribune*.

HERVEY, Rev. A. B. Manual of American sea mosses. Salem, Mass., G. A. Bates. col. pl. 12°. \$2.

"Will enable any one, with the aid of a pocket lens, to name all the common and conspicuous or beautiful algae of the Atlantic coast of the United States north of the Carolinas and Pacific shores."—*N. Y. Tribune*.

HOWARD, Blanche Willis. Aunt Serena. Bost., Osgood. S. \$1.25.

"A good, straightforward love story."—*Boston Advertiser*.

"The scene of this story, by the author of 'One summer,' is chiefly laid in the midst of the American colony, Stuttgart."

HURD, J. C. Theory of our national existence, as shown by the action of the government of the United States since 1861. Bost., Little, Brown & Co. 8°. \$3.50.

Opposes (1) the theory that the states originally sovereign transferred to the general Government a portion of their powers, retaining the rest; (2) that the powers of the general Government are not derived from the states, but from the people, and maintains (3) that "the Union is much older than the Constitution," that sovereignty has never since 1776 been held by either the states severally or the people; the states having political power only in its voluntary union with other states, so that the 11 seceding states by their secession ceased to hold any sovereign power whatever and at once became "territories of the United States."

JOHNSON, Helen Kendrick. Our familiar songs and those who made them. N. Y., Holt. O. \$6.

"There is not much in the book which has not a claim to be there, either by musical or poetical merit, or old association, or historical interest, or popular suffrage; and the editor is entitled to great credit for what she has kept out."—*N. Y. Tribune*.

LANGE, F. Albert. History of materialism: authorized tr. In 3 v.; v. 3. Bost., Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1881. 8°. (Engl. and foreign philos. lib.) \$3.50; complete, \$10.

"Treats of the new scientific cosmogony, the discoveries of Darwin, the ancestry of man, the brain and soul, and the scientific psychology."—*N. Y. Tribune*.

"The present volume contains a masterly discussion of the later materialism, and brings the history down to the present time."—*Chic. Tribune*.

MATTHEWS, J. Brander. French dramatists of the 19th century. N. Y., Scribner's Sons. O. \$2.

"It presents critical sketches of Hugo, the two Dumas, Scribe, Augier, Sardou, Feuillet, Labiche, Meilhac, Halévy, and Zola, and traces from these writers the genesis of almost all that is considerable in the drama during the century. It provides a valuable chronology of French plays born during that period, and a brief summary of the more important works of the masters whom it describes. Its style changes with its subject, now severe with Augier, now epigrammatic with Sardou, now blithe and débonnaire with Offenbach."—*Critic*.

NEWMAN, Mrs. With costs: a novel. N. Y., Harper. Q. (Franklin sq. lib.) pap., 15 c.

PIERSON, Rev. Hamilton W. In the brush; or, old-time social, political, and religious life in the Southwest [1853-58]. N. Y., Appleton. D. \$1.50.

"Not only gives a good idea of the life of a circuit rider, but illustrates the way in which politics were conducted in that region, and gives an insight into the everyday life of the inhabitants."—*Bost. Post*.

POOLE, D. C. Among the Sioux of Dakota; eighteen months' experience as an Indian agent. N. Y., D. Van Nostrand. 12°. \$1.25.

"The Captain's charge consisted of from three to five thousand of the fiercest and most uncivilized of the Indians of the Great West. He does not conceal the fact that he shares the scepticism common among army men in regard to the possible civilization of the Indian of the plains. The narrative bears the evidence of truthfulness on every page. Captain Poole's observations upon the effect of the journey to Washington upon the Indians, and the classes of things which arrested their attention and were educational in effect upon them, are all very shrewd and discriminating."—*N. Y. Post*.

RAE, W. Fraser. Newfoundland to Manitoba, through Canada's maritime, mining, and prairie provinces. N. Y., Putnam's Sons. maps and il. D. \$1.25.

"Mr. Rae's observations in Manitoba are enlightening, and his conclusions respecting the vast territory to the northwest may be studied with profit by political economists. The extraordinary development of the past ten years, and the still more extraordinary views entertained in Canada as to the future of a region as large as the whole continent of Europe, are among the most interesting of contemporary phenomena."—*Critic*.

ROE, E. P. Without a home. N. Y., Dodd, Mead & Co. D. \$1.50.

"The characters are original and the vigor of their delineation compensates to a certain extent for their lack of depth and finish; and the moral teachings of the story are unexceptionable, if the reader is not warped by its unrestrained sentimentality."—*Bost. Traveller*.

ROGET, P. M. Thesaurus of English words and phrases. New ed., enl. and improved from the author's notes, and with a full index by J. L. Roget. N. Y., J. R. Anderson & Co. D. \$2.

"This edition is printed from the latest London edition, which has been much enlarged and improved by Dr. Roget's son, from his father's notes. It is supplied with a new and elaborate index which contains not only all the words in

the book, but likewise the phrases (foreign and English), all of which were excluded from previous indexes."—*Publishers' Weekly*.

ROSEMARY and Rue. Bost., Ja. R. Osgood & Co. S. (Round-robin ser.) \$1.

"Graceful and artistic, bright and picturesque. The scene is laid in Newport and at Yorktown during the Revolution, and there is a pleasant touch of French life skillfully introduced."—*Boston Advertiser*.

SCUDDER, Horace E. Boston town. Bost., Houghton, Mifflin & Co. il. O. \$1.50.

"Easy and attractive. The talk of an old gentleman to his two grandsons. The dryness of historical detail—if it can be supposed to be dry in this case—is relieved by the conversational vehicle in which it is administered; the boys doing their part with the freshness and brightness of clever lads."—*Critic*.

SHAKESPEARE, W: The Shakespeare phrase book, by J. Bartlett. Bost., Little, Brown & Co. D. \$3.

"Is a wonderfully complete dictionary to every passage in the great dramatist which is worth turning to."—*N. Y. Times*.

SYMINGTON, Andrew Ja. William Wordsworth: biographical sketch with selections from his writings in poetry and prose. Bost., Roberts. 2 v. S. \$2.

"The principal incidents in the life of Wordsworth are presented briefly and simply, and interwoven with them, in due chronological order, are accounts of the poet's literary productions, both prose and verse, with appropriate illustrative selections. Making no pretence of original research or deep critical insight, Mr. Symington has produced a readable and useful book."—*N. Y. Tribune*.

TYLER, Moses Coit. A history of American literature: Colonial period, 1607-1765. *New cheap ed.* 2 v. in 1 v. N. Y., Putnam's Sons. 8°. \$3.

VERNE, Jules. Exploration of the world: Great explorers of the nineteenth century; from the French. N. Y., Scribner's Sons. maps and il. O. \$3.50.

"This is the third volume of this series, and deals with the exploration and colonization of Africa; the oriental scientific movement and American discoveries; voyages round the world and Polar expeditions.

VINCENT, Frank, jr. Norsk, Lapp, and Finn; travel tracings from the far north of Europe. N. Y., Putnam's Sons. il. D. \$1.50.

"Valuable because he studied as well as observed, and has accumulated the facts that everyone desires to know before visiting the countries he reads about. It is entertaining because clearly and concisely written, and dealing with nations and countries whose manners and customs, as well as climate and scenery, are so entirely different from our own."—*Chic. Tribune*.

WARNER, Miss Susan. The letter of credit. N. Y., Rob. Carter. D. \$1.75.

"Deals with Christian teachings and the religious motives of life."—*N. Y. Tribune*.

WILLIAMS, Alfred M. The poets and poetry of Ireland. Bost., Osgood. D. \$2.

"Nothing could be more unlike the customary Irish anthology than this sensible yet appreciative volume by a New-England journalist. He has exercised a discrimination in his labors which the patriotic collector of Irish verses is apt to find beyond his reach."—*N. Y. Tribune*.

YOUNG, C. A. The sun. N. Y., Appleton. il. D. (Intern. scientific ser.) \$2.

"Presents in an admirably concise and lucid manner the net results of astronomical research in regard to the sun."—*Phil. North Am.*

General Notes.

THE Illinois Library Convention will be held at Springfield, Ill., Nov. 22.

THE AMERICAN Society of Civil Engineers has moved to 127 East 23d St., N. Y.

ON the 9th of last August the new Strassburg Library completed its first decade. It has already 500,000 volumes.

DENVER, it is said, is to have a public library founded by Lieut. Gov. Tabor with a \$200,000 building and 100,000 volumes.

ERRATUM.—In Mr. Watson's Pre-Columbian bibliography (p. 233, 2d col., 2d line) "Lewis J. Diman" should read J. Lewis Diman.

THE library of the senate at Rome has been considerably enlarged. It is to be rearranged after the model of the library of the Athenæum Club at London.

MR. ELLIOT STOCK announces a magazine entitled *The Bibliographer*. It is to be uniform in size and style with *The Antiquary*, and will be devoted exclusively to book-lore.

MR. S. MORLEY, M.P., has offered £500 toward the expenses of a children's library in connection with the Nottingham University and Free Library Scheme, to counteract the effects of noxious fiction among the poorer classes.

IT is proposed by Mr. B. Scott, the Chamberlain of London, that Gov. Bradford's ms. History of the Plymouth Plantation, now in the library of the Bishop of London at Fulham, should be presented to the United States in the name of the Queen. At the time of the occupation of Boston by the British it was taken as "loot" from the Prince Library, then deposited in the Old South, where the soldiers were quartered. If its place in this country were a matter of right it would naturally go to the Prince Library, now a separate collection in the Boston Public Library; but as it will come here, if at all, as a gift to the United States, it will probably be deposited in the Library of Congress. Mr. W. F. Poole has written to the *Chicago Advance* to claim for Mr. J. Wingate Thornton the credit of discovering the present resting-place of the ms. which, he asserts, had been wrongly assumed by Rev. J. S. Barry.

EIGHT more lists, all from librarians, have been received in response to the Prize Question, making a total of 51. Although it is to be regretted that the librarians are not represented by a majority, the disproportion is now less unsatisfactory. The tabulating of five thousand titles (unfortunately, owing to our own neglect of designating a certain size, presented on slips of so various shapes that they could not be used for facilitating the count) has proved a more difficult task than we anticipated, and it will not be possible to publish the result before the December issue.